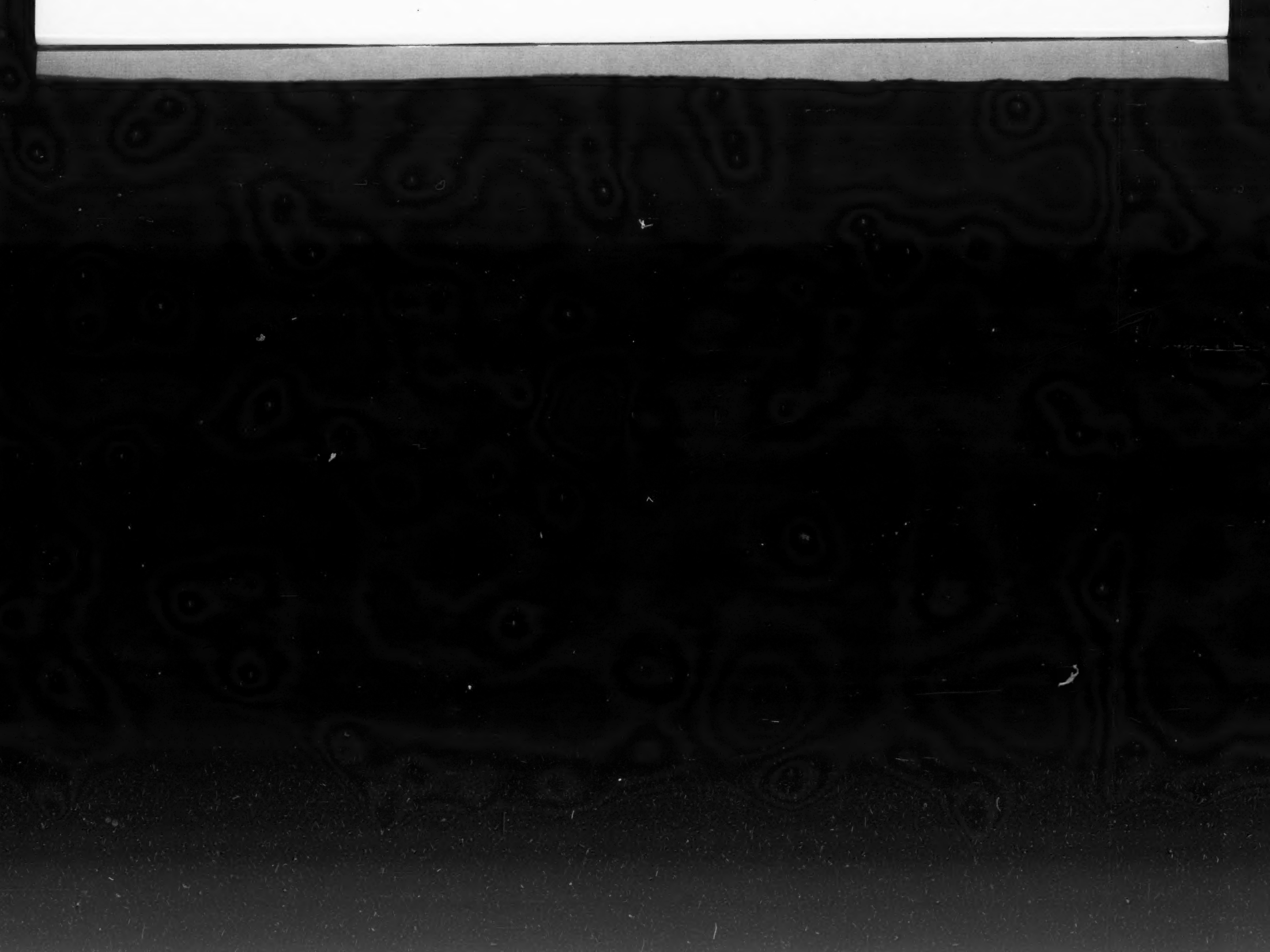
THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XV · NUMBER 3
MARCH 1918



Vol. XV. No. 3

THE ARCHITECT

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EDGAR A. MATHEWS - San Francisco
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WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN San Francisco

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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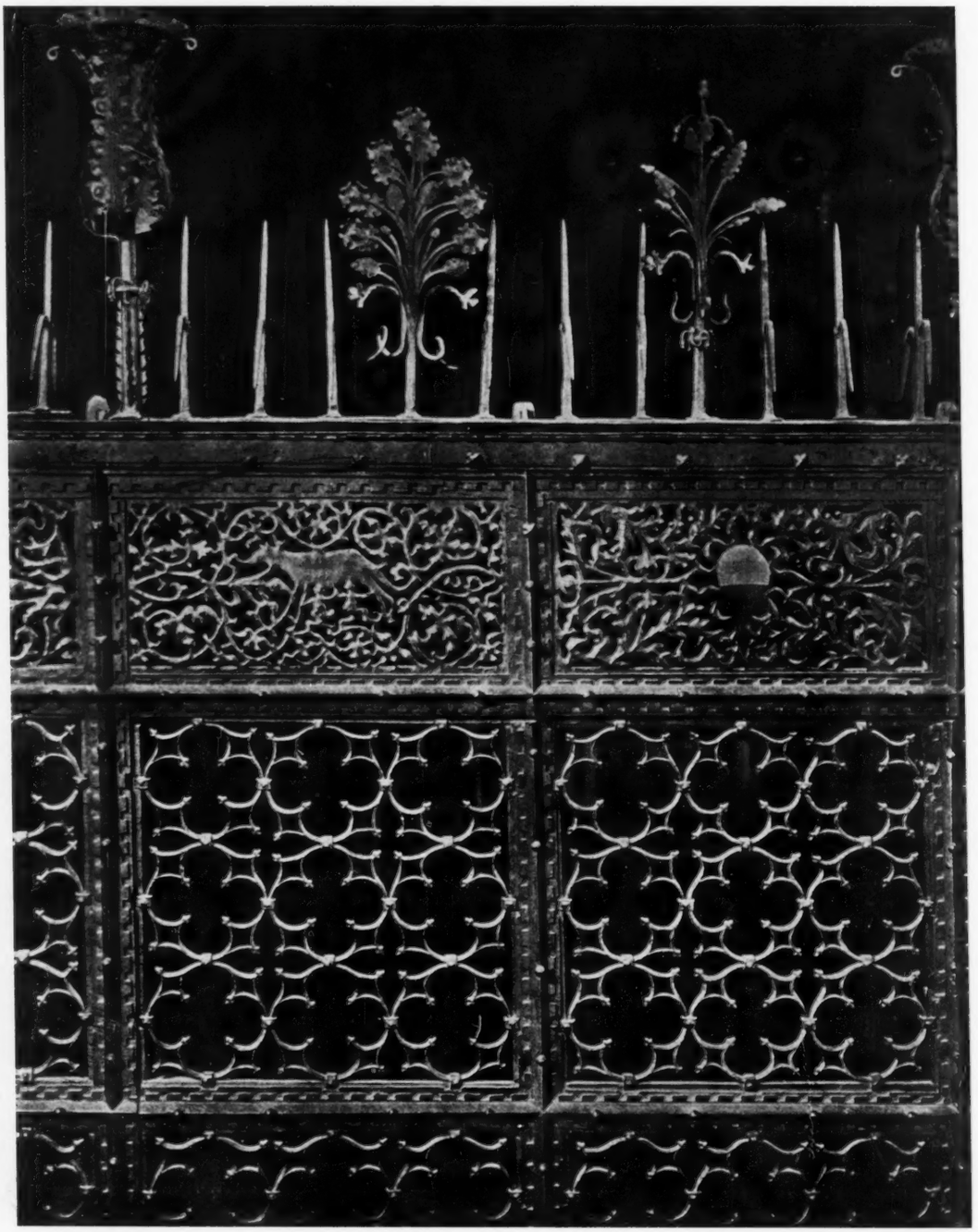


Detail of Chapel Screen in the
Pallazzo delle Signoria, Siena

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1918 NO. 3

The Art of the Forge in Its Relation to Architecture

By WILLIAM C. HAYS

SOMETIMES we are reckless in drawing a line between art and craft. There is not any inevitable distinction between that which might be called "fine" or, by antithesis, "the crude" in art. The harp is a "fine," delicate instrument, the tom-tom "crude"; but if music has been truly defined as "a pleasing succession of sounds" (notice, not "a succession of pleasing sounds"), one may imagine a child strumming the truly tuned C string — itself surely a pleasing sound—and, by contrast, the beating of the dull, single-toned tom-tom by an artist who resorts to rhythm, interval and modulation; all to the distinct advantage of the tom-tom, in the comparison. Sometimes a craft yields the rare "work of art."

Old Mexican Iron Grille Hotel Riverside, Riverside, Cal.

Old Mexican Iron Grille Hotel Riverside, Riverside, Cal.

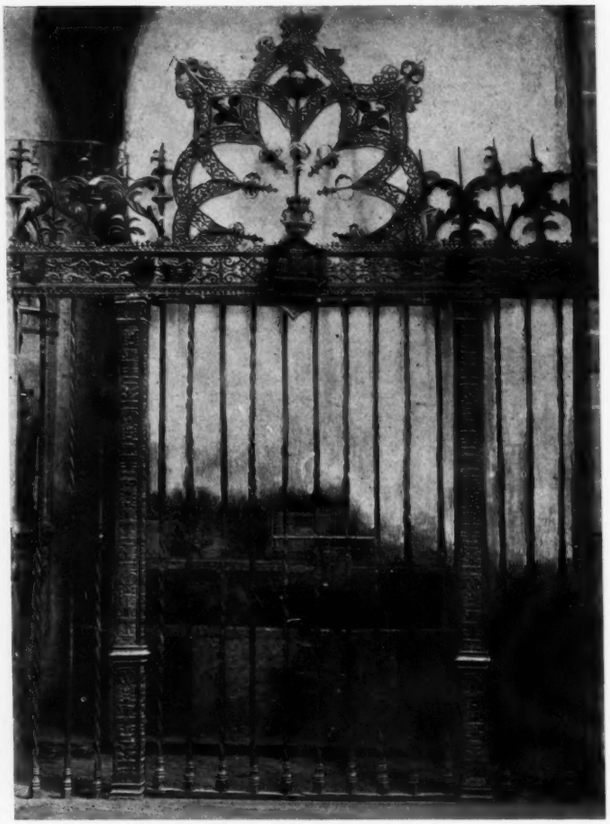
In the highest sense it is true that art "happens"; that its root will strike, its bud burst into radiant bloom, under unpromising conditions and in unlooked-for environment. It is true that art bears but little relation to time and place. Baffling, inexplicable — and being inexplicable, to be misunderstood or rejected—if we assume the need of an explanation. But if we are ready to accept beauty merely for her own worth? After all, is not the *supreme* work above reason, as is supreme *faith?* When one is moved to the depths, one accepts, one believes, to the heights,—assuming the possibility of human contact with ultimates.

But supreme works and faith are for the experience of few, and meanwhile, all about us among the common things are many lesser beauties. In this every-day sense, no work of art or craft may be isolated for judgment as an abstraction; there *is* some definite relation—a relation making appeal to the reason, in addition to every emotional response—between the thing produced and the way of its coming. It is often *essential* that we know at least something of the materials and tools that are the artist's medium of expression, and of the handiwork that he calls into play.

Art has definitely to do with the nice fitness of the *thing* done and the *way* of its doing. In any study of an art-craft, this element of fitness is doubly important; for, as is not true of the craftsman, there is certain artistic license permissible to the poet and painter. This license is still the sculptor's and the architect's, but to less degree, because, unlike the former, they have to do with tangible substance, and liberties are not to be taken. Even more is substance to be respected by the craftsman. Materials, together with function, must dictate forms, as justifiable pride

in his skill will guide the worker's hand in beautiful execution of the forms intended.

What conditions, then, govern the worker in wrought iron? The materials of the forge are iron and, to a less extent, steel; but because it is mainly the former that has been used by the craft, the term "iron-worker" is commonly understood to include both. Now "wrought" and "cast" metal have distinct structural differences and these indicate divergent technique in their manipulation. Sometimes, it is true, both wrought and cast iron may be made use of in the same piece of work, as iron and bronze are also sometimes combined. Still another quality of iron is occasionally used, and is known as "malleable." In reality this is only cast iron which has been rendered tougher and less brittle, by heating and slowly cooling, a process called "annealing," in distinction to "tempering," by which process steel, while hot, is suddenly chilled, usually by plunging into water. As to its physical properties, malleable iron is between cast and wrought metal.



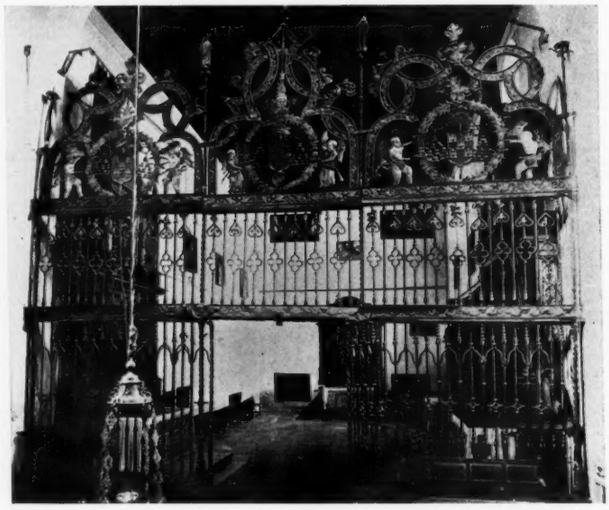
Grille of a Chapel in the Cathedral of Huesca

Now cast iron, though very strong to resist compression, is relatively easily fractured by a blow against its side, and since use of iron work is frequent in connection with buildings, serving as grilles, screens, railings or gates—that is to say, to convey the impression of security—wrought, rather than cast, iron is most logically used for the purpose. Happily, that which is the more logical is at the same time the more intrinsically beautiful.

Since the difference between the two materials rests in the fact that cast iron is crystalline and brittle, while wrought iron is semi-fibrous and tensile, it must be clear that the point of departure is at the very outstart, in the ways of working; hence, if we are to be consistent, in the forms wrought. Here, then, is a plain principle on which we may base a common-sense rule. "The dominant quality of good design in wrought iron should reflect the pliable nature of the material."

A well-known architect used to tell of an incident that happened while he was constructing a prominent bank building in San Francisco. In a corner of the building there is a massive single block of granite, cut, in plan, to a quarter circle. The architect happening to meet one of the bank directors at the site, was asked, "How do you bend a stone like that?" "Absurd?" I am not so sure! Does not many an architect, who will chuckle over the ignorance of this puzzled client, himself attempt to "bend stone" when he designs thin, flowing scroll and spiral forms to be executed in crystalline cast iron?

Ornamental Iron Screen, Belmont Chapel — Heins & La Farge, Architects



Presbytery Grille in a Church in Toledo

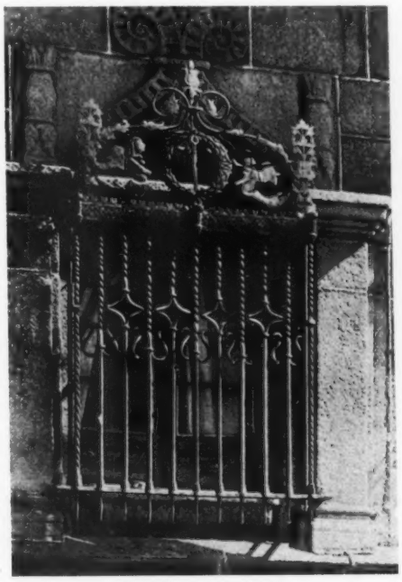
Certain qualities, and no others, being inherent in various materials, certain forms of working, and no others, are *fit*. Certain materials are plastic, pliable, ductile; others are inert. Plaster, for example, is cast as a cold fluid, in distinction to hot, molten metal; and without pressure, in distinction to cement. Plaster can therefore be cast in soft glue moulds that allow deep undercutting, and without damaging the moulds. Metal and cement castings, on the other hand, with sand moulds, must be relatively shallow, allowing "draft" for the withdrawal of the slightly wedge-shaped patterns, and any desired undercutting can be done only by using complex patterns and cores—a troublesome and expensive method. Essentially different, the two techniques —and to the clear advantage of the soft material, making possible greater variety of expression and relief.

Grille of a Chapel in the Cathedral of Palencia

To this glance at the materials used, it is well to add a few words regarding the workers' tools. These are few, heavy, and relatively rough, for they must withstand heat and shock. They are simply the hammer, sledge, anvil and tongs, with a few chisels. Small curved forms are produced over the horn of the anvil, but large pieces are put down on an iron "bending floor," if the shop is well equipped.

This view of materials and tools in mind, we may study the ways of working wrought iron. It is produced at the rolling mill by the process of "puddling"—a sort of kneading while in a semi-fluid state—after which it is "rolled," and later comes to the worker in the forms of bars and plates. The bars—sometimes round, but generally square, are of standardized section. The plates are of various thicknesses.

Desired changes in these sections may be wrought at the anvil, the simplest change being reduction. Frequently such reductions are made in a tapered form, this being especially true when spiral curves are later to be bent from the piece, because the line is more subtle if the metal grows thinner as it approaches the center of the curve. There is often a need to increase the section, instead of diminishing. When the increase is for a comparatively short length, the smith resorts to the method



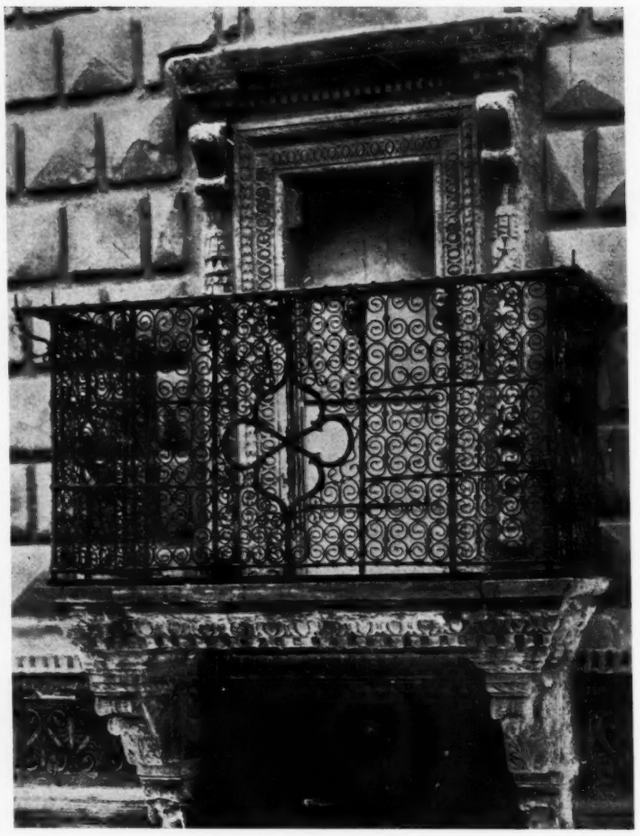
Window Grille in Avila

A Door Knocker at Barcelona

Window Grille in Avila

called "upsetting." The part that is to be thickened is heated and, while at a high temperature, the piece is braced at one end and hammered at the other, the soft metal yielding and thickening under these endwise blows. Sometimes it may be necessary to thicken the section in an inaccessible part of an unwieldy piece, or the thicker part may be too long for "upsetting"; then it is simplest to insert a separate length.

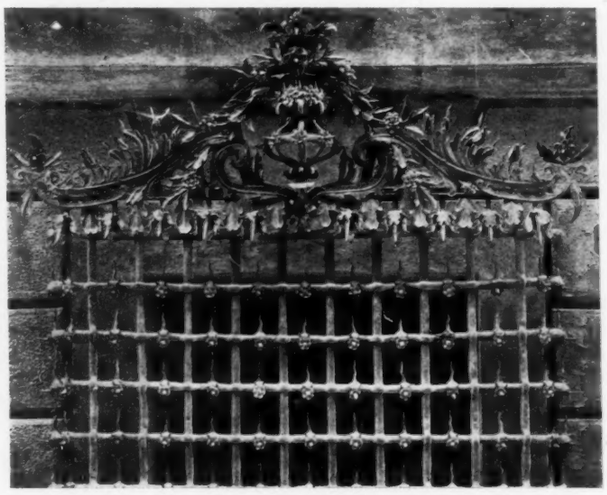
Still other changes of section may be produced, as for example, by rotation of the piece. So it is that the often used twisted sections are made. Turnings, too, some of which are of great beauty, are made on a lathe, like wood turnings, the only difference being in the greater strength demanded of the machine, the increased power of driving and the need of the turning tool's being held, not by hand, but in a metal carrier moved by a screw-thread. When forms of flowing silhouette are being made, the lathe operator adjusts the tool to the changing outline.



A Balcony in Bologna

Bending is an extremely important phase of ironwork, and this is done either hot or cold. It is only relatively thin bands that can be bent while in a cold state, however, and usually, when there is much body to the piece, curved forms are achieved by first heating. Of course it is impossible to make delicate nuances of curvature unless the material is supple under the smith's hand. Mention has already been made of the questionable custom of casting scroll forms, when they are so much more appropriate to wrought material, and here it might be said that the master craftsman of wrought iron does not bend scroll forms that are exact duplicates of each other; first, because such mechanical duplication is inherently contrary to the artist's way of working, and second, because the anvil being more vivid than the mould, wrought work *should* vary, since castings *cannot*—surely a distinction justified to the man who, something higher than an automaton, puts his hand's cleverness into every slightest turn or hammer-stroke.

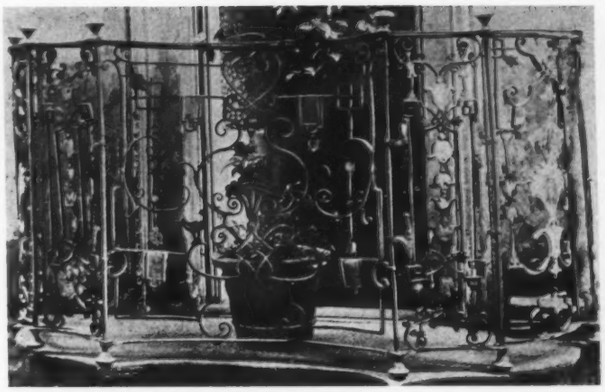
Having glanced at the material as it comes to the shop, at the ways of working the separate parts and the forms which logically respond to these conditions, it is in order to study the assembling of the parts, as they go into the finished composition. Here we find there are joints which are loosely made, and others in which two or more pieces are integrally united.



Part of a Window Grille at Modena

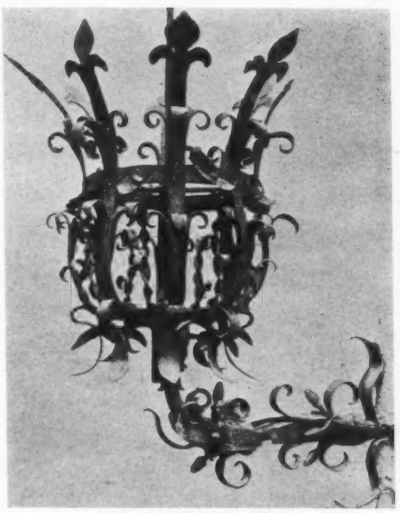
Part of a Window Grille at Sarzana

A Balcony at Saluzzo



A Balcony in Varallo, Sesia

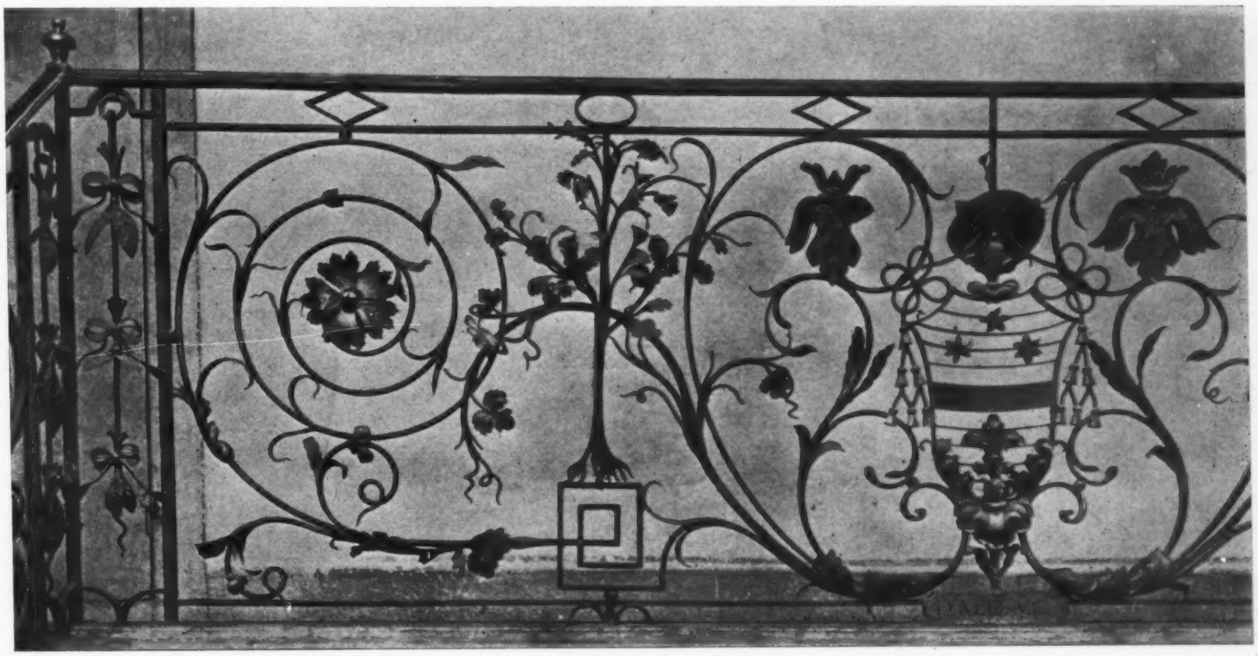
The simplest joints are those which are loosely made, either by putting a ring around two pieces or by drilling and riveting through them; and commonly, in primitive iron work, the joints are of the first-named type. When it is found necessary or desirable, two pieces may be cut half way across and secured by a rivet, but this is less common than the similar "halved across" joint in carpentry. Another type of joint is that in which one of the two pieces is split a short way through the center and spread open to permit the other piece to pass through the space thus formed. Such joints are in many of the early Florentine and Roman window grilles where plain bars were used.



A Lantern Bracket at Lucca

When it is desired to integrally unite the pieces, the joint is made by welding. The smith heats the two pieces until they are almost at melting heat, and as rapidly as possible brings them together and hammers the two into one. Contrary to the quite common conception that all smith work must be done with haste, as indicated by the phrase, "strike while the iron is hot," it is practically only in this process of welding that the smith has need of very great speed in his work. Still another method of integrally uniting metal pieces is by brazing, but in connection with iron work brazing is only done when iron is to be joined to some other metal.

To be continued.



A Stair Balcony at Arezzo

List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

San Francisco Chapter

Harris C. Allen
E. P. Antonovich
John A. Baur
Franklin T. Georgeson
John Davis Hatch
B. S. Hirschfeld
James T. Narbett
Ernest L. Norberg
Sidney B. Newsom
Walter D. Reed
W. O. Raiguel

San Francisco Architectural Club

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Albert Cauldwell
Harvey E. Harris
Harry Abrahms
E. B. Bangs
W. I. Garren
Chas. J. Masten
Lester Hurd
Henry Howard
Earnest De Cheene
Herbert Brown
Clement Ambros
Guy L. Brown
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P. Fisher
H. O. Elliot
M. Schwartz
J. W. Oliver
E. K. Martin
L. A. Keyser
Louis Saylor
T. E. A. Tellefsen
Mr. Freer
Clyde Payne
Fred Kramer
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Joseph Cahen
Wallace Stephen
Earl Meyers
Lawrence Kruse
Ross W. Edmonson
Milton Heilfron
Harry Devine
Phil De Longchamps
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Ed L. Frick
R. W. Bradley
Gerald Craner
Wm. Smythe
Roy Mulie
Lewis Jackson
Gordon Raeside
Albert W. Burgren
Ed Sharp
H. P. Buckingham
J. L. Bourgeois
Mr. Nickelson
Mr. Corking
Roland Stringham
Fernand Parneitier
Walter Clifford
Harold Weeks
Rodney Jones
Vincent Buckley
M. Meherin
Louis Jacobsen
Arthur Jory
C. V. Calvert
J. Bettencourt
Walter Stone
N. A. Reinecker
C. O. Clausen
C. Ambrose
Wm. Debrunner
John McHenry, Jr.
Wm. Rankin
Fernand Allamand
H. F. Uttley
L. D. Howell
Fred Brauer
A. S. Roguel
Lex Kelley
Howard McMullin
E. Boldeman
Harold Danheim
Edward Tillman

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Robert M. Taylor
Ross Montgomery
John T. Vawter
P. H. Frohman
Edw. H. Cline
Karl D. Schwender

Ellis Taylor
Dwight Wallace
Arthur Evans
C. P. Hill
Eugene Weston
Joseph Weston
Robert Lockwood
Archie Zimmerman
Jos. Fiel
H. A. Jackson
Kenneth C. Albright
Emmet G. Martin
Chas. A. Wall
Sam W. Williams
John Hasemeir
Chas. Schweissinger
James Hanenstein
B. A. Freeman
Carl Sjoberg
James Connell
William E. Murphy

Washington Chapter

Chas. H. Alden
Wm. J. Bayne
Walter Bogart
Joseph S. Coté
Herbert Lindhoust
Harold Sexsmith
W. M. Somervell

Window Grille in Toledo

Window Grille at Bologna

Window Grille in Toledo

GENERAL VIEW

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

MARKET STREET ELEVATION

REAR VIEW

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

MAIN ENTRANCE

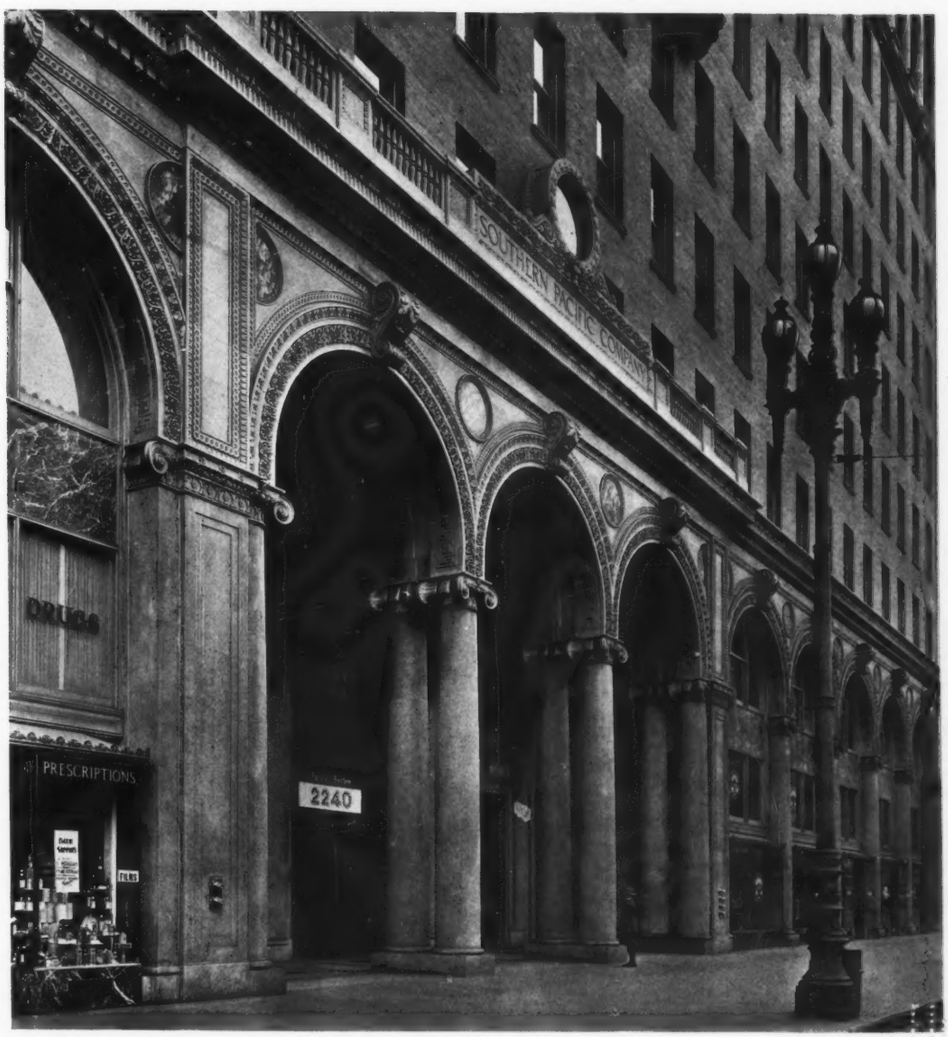
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS

CORNER DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



DETAIL VIEWS OF MAIN ENTRANCE
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

ELEVATOR LOBBY, MAIN FLOOR

CORNER DETAIL

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

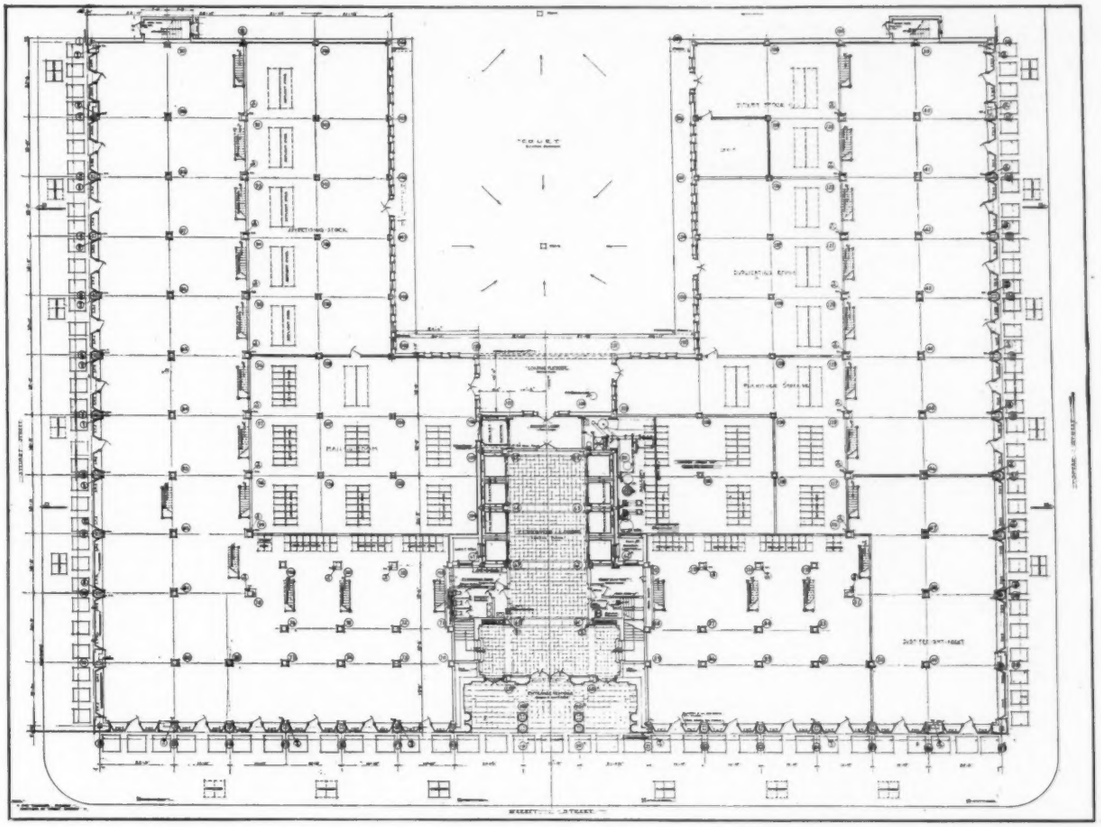
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

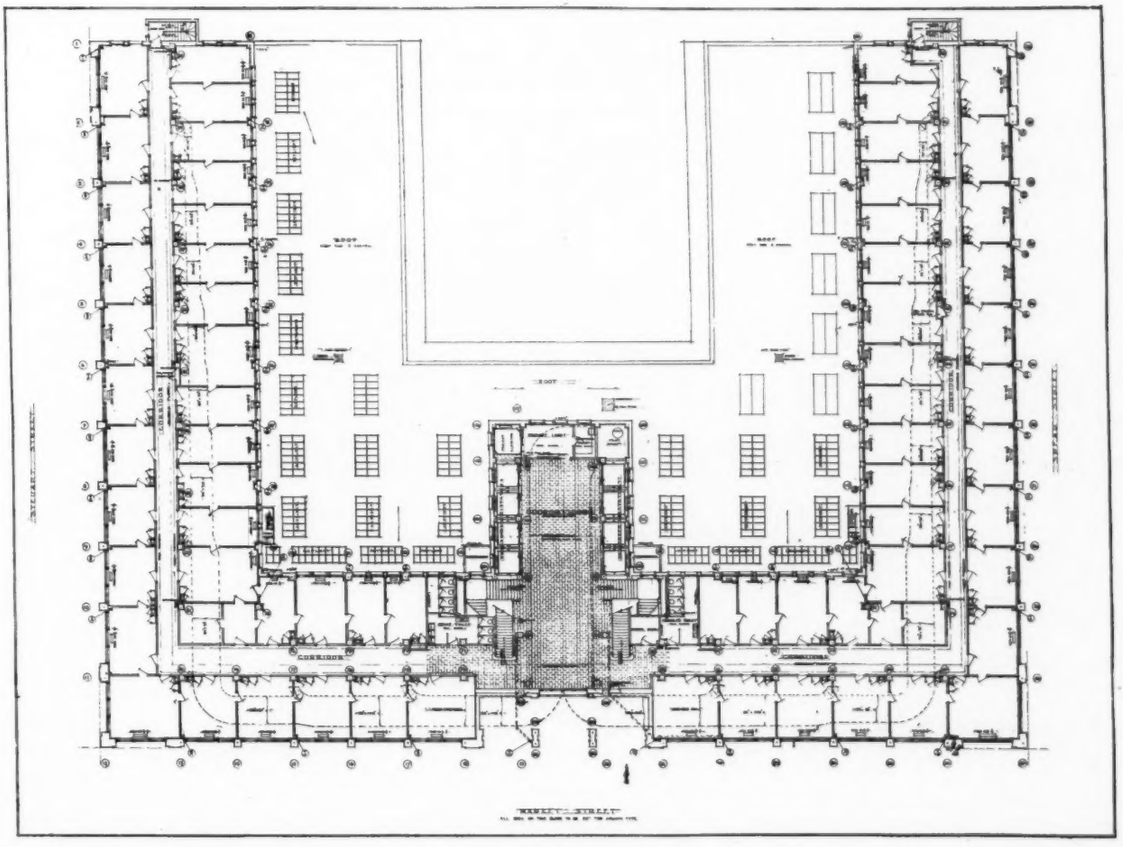
TYPICAL HALLWAY

AN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects





FLOOR PLANS

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

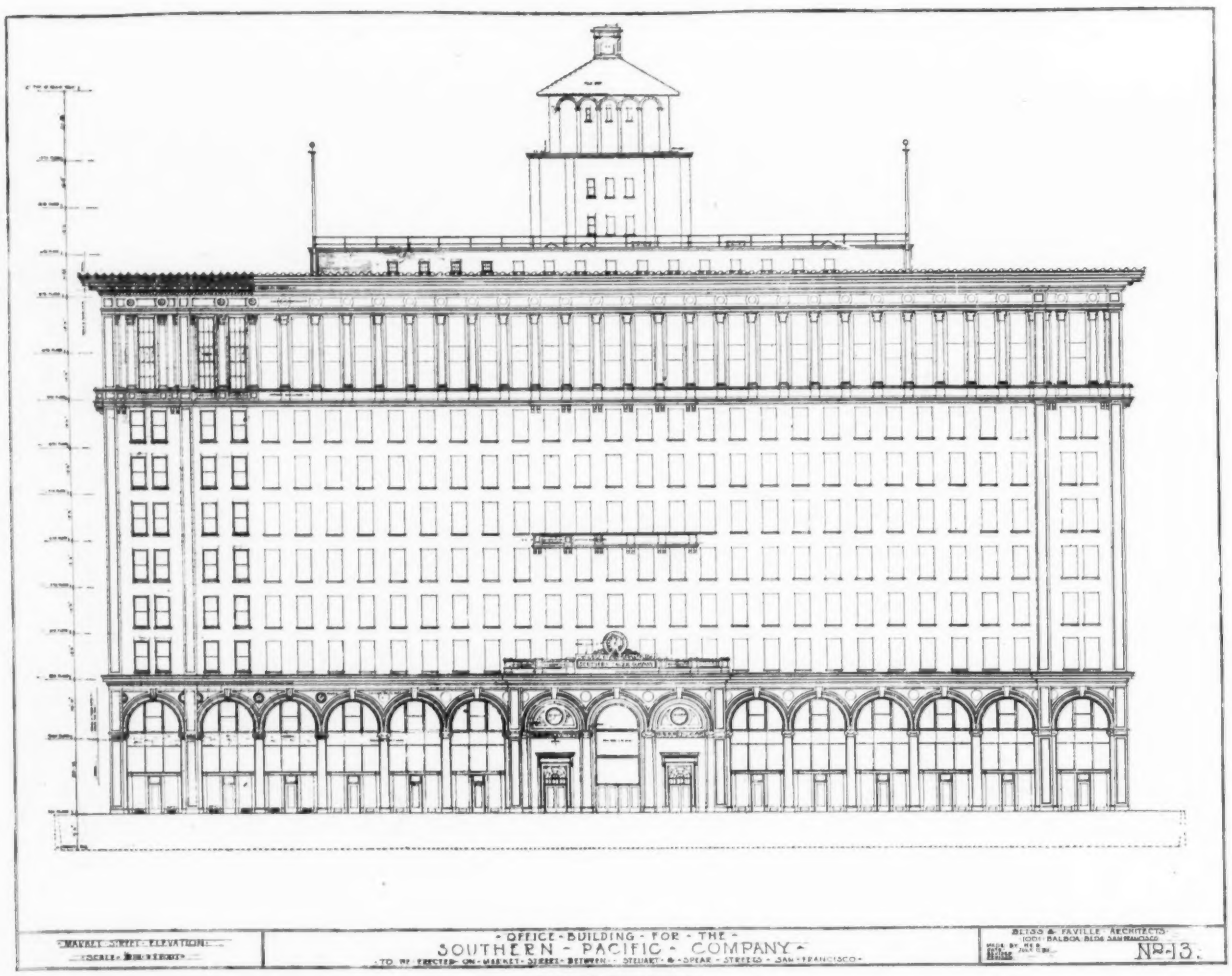
DETAIL FRONT ELE

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PA

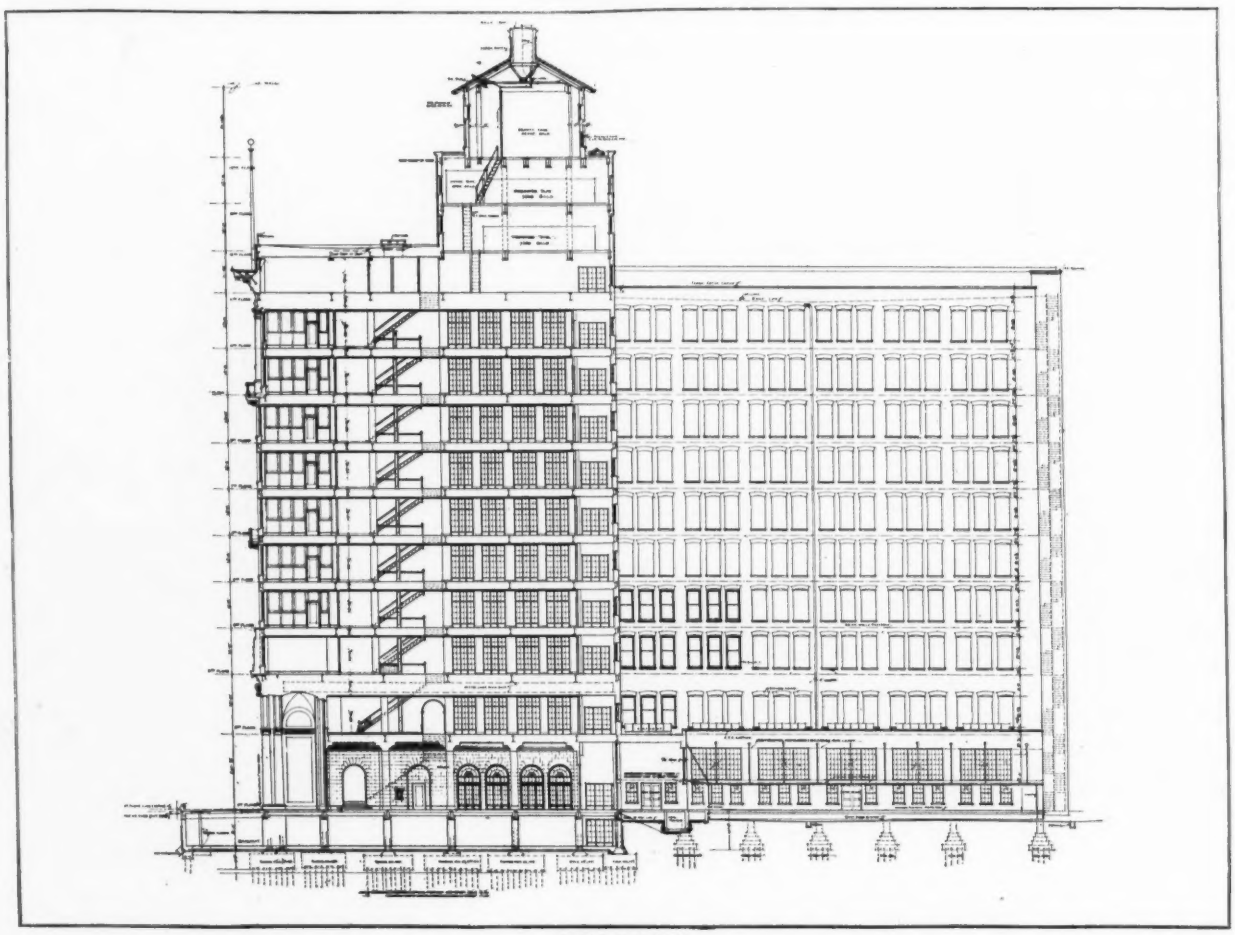
BLISS & FAVILLE, AR

DETAIL FRONT ELEVATION
R SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
ISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS

PLATE 50



FRONT ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

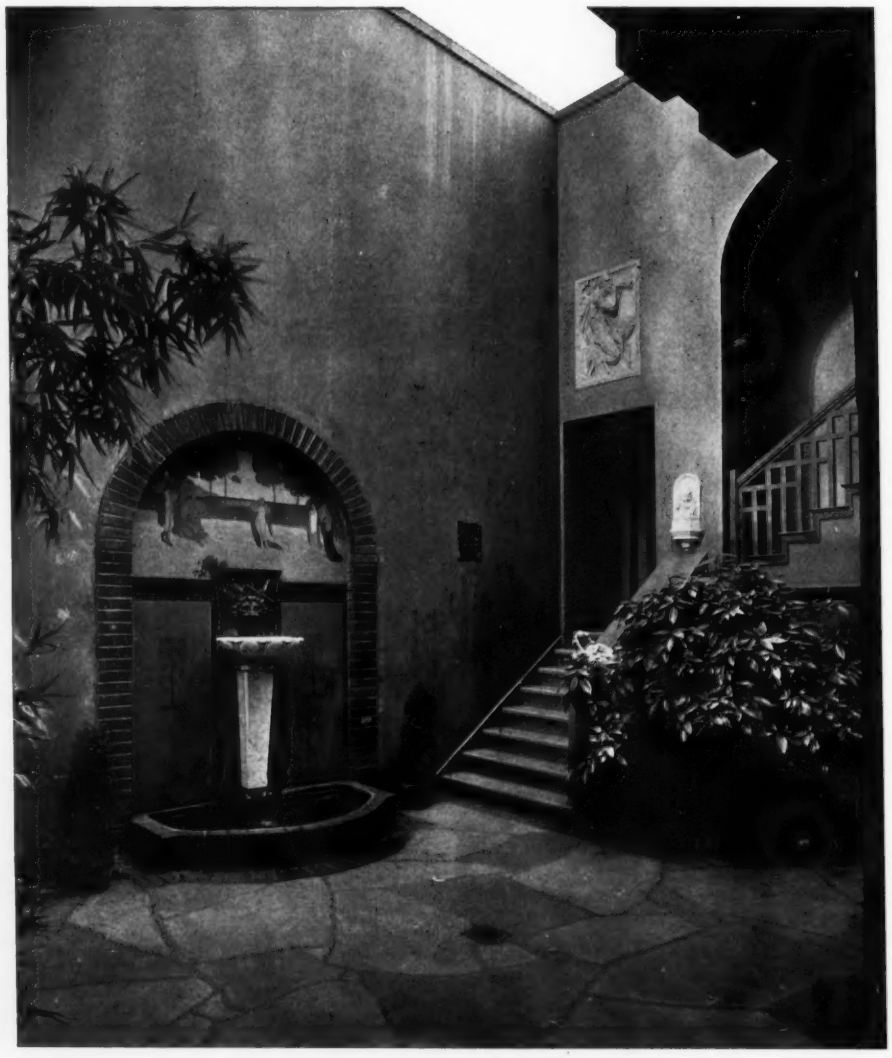
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

CORNER OF THE COURTYARD

THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

TWO BAS-RELIEFS BY HERMON A. MacNEIL



DETAIL IN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

VIEW OF THE ITALIAN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

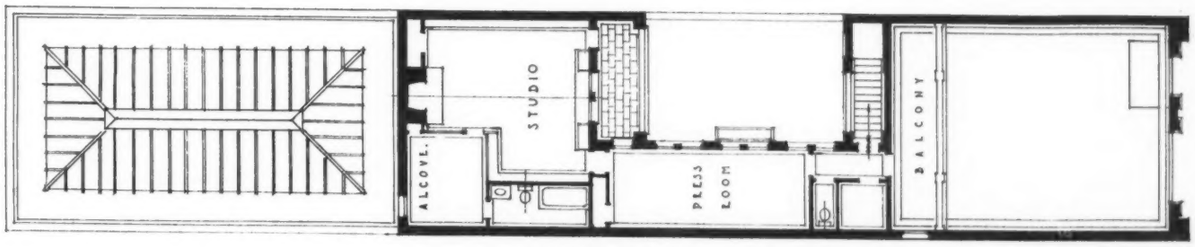
MAIN EXHIBITION GALLERY

THE BOOK ROOM

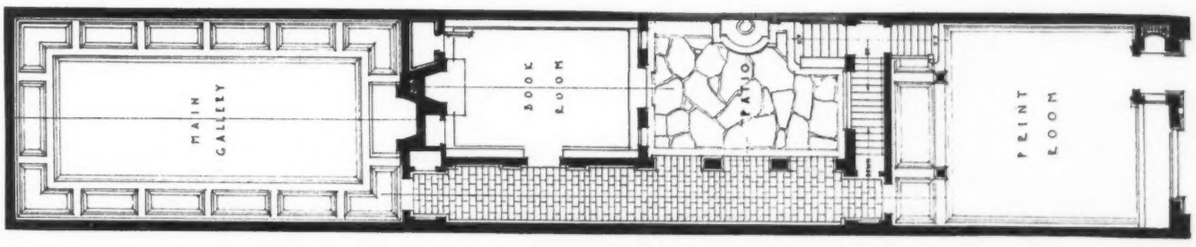
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

PRIVATE OFFICE



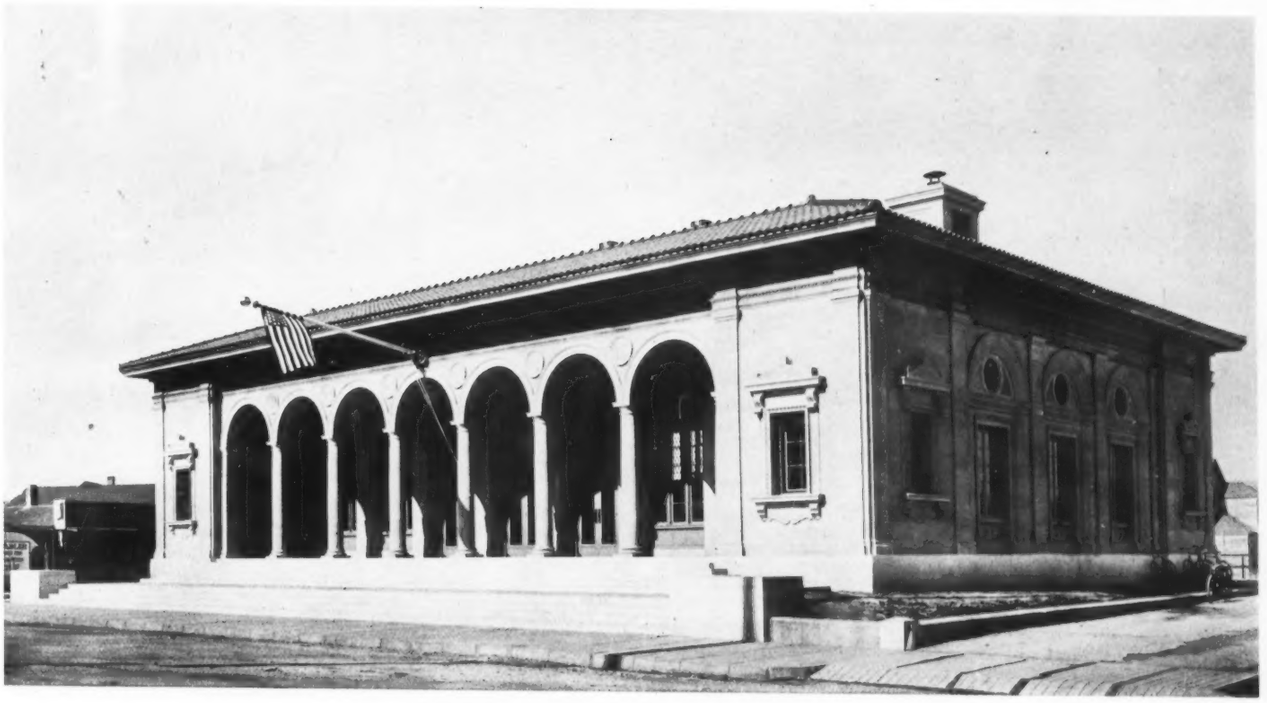
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

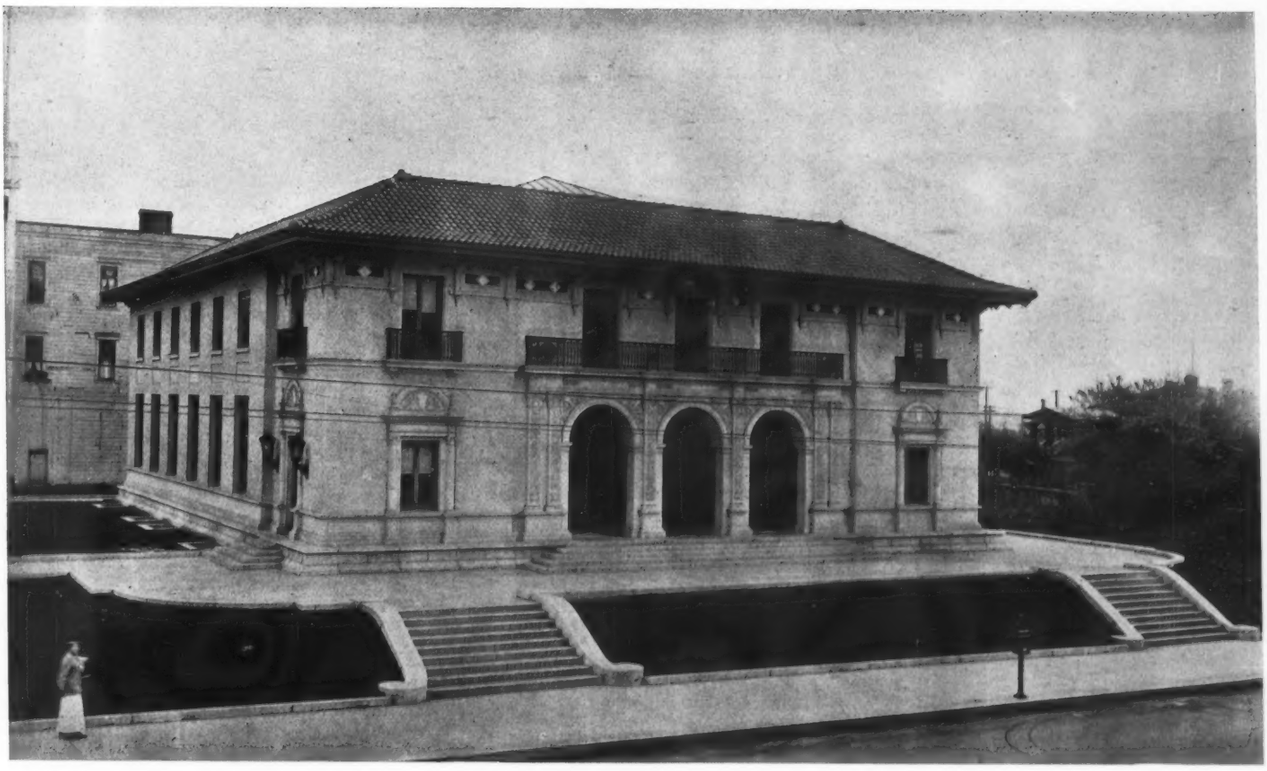
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

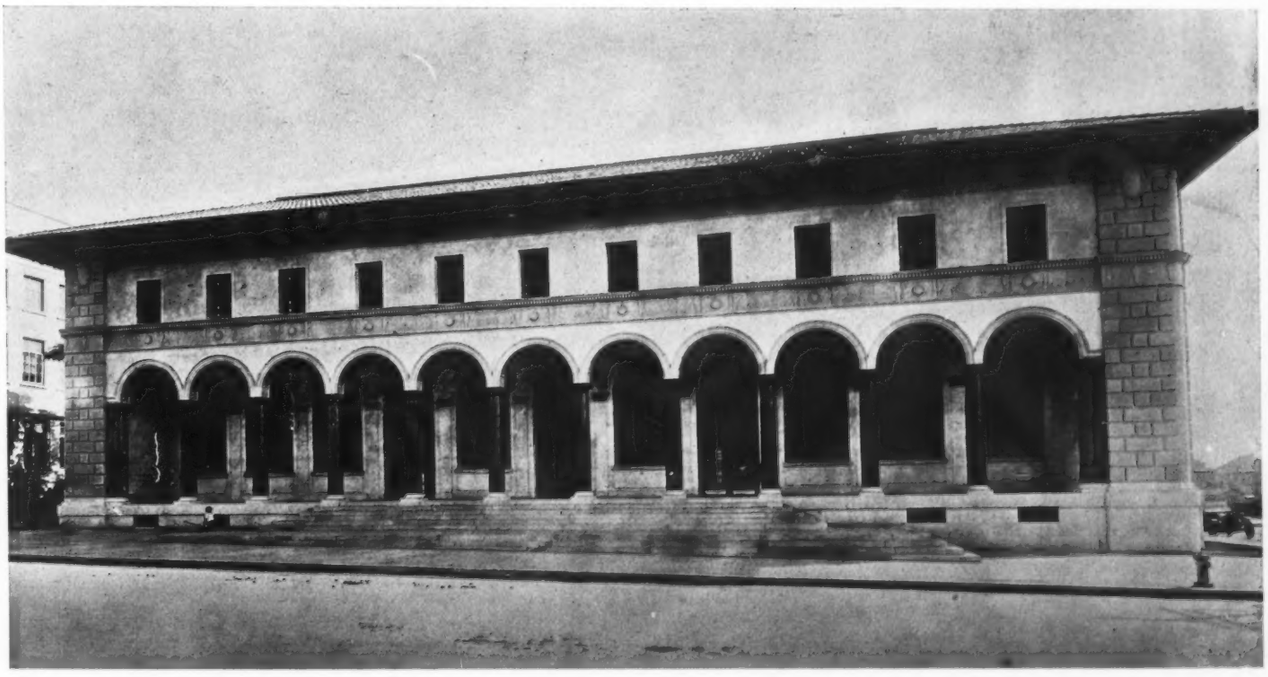


UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, RIVERSIDE, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, BERKELEY, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

The Largest Architectural Office in the World

THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

By WM. ARTHUR NEWMAN, Architect

IT is the purpose of this article to mention briefly those things which interest architects in the organization, scope and influence of this office, which today is the largest of its kind in the world.

From a rather obscure origin, even without an act of Congress, it had its inception when the nation was comparatively young, and it has steadily grown, until now the activities of the organization are found in every city of the United States, and its influence reaches far beyond the continent of North America.

Few architects are familiar with the scope of the work here performed. The average practitioner thinks of postoffices and custom houses, but there are also mint buildings and treasuries, and among its varied activities may be found, for instance: an executive mansion for the Governor of Alaska; a leprosy station at Molokai; a group of legation buildings for the American Ambassador at Pekin, China; a quarantine station at Honolulu; a great power plant for all federal buildings at the national capital, and public buildings in Porto Rico, Cordova, Alaska, etc., etc.

United States Postoffice, Idaho Falls, Idaho — Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

The past few years this office has been investing for Uncle Sam about $22,000,000.00 annually in real estate, in construction of new buildings, and in repair, maintenance and operation of over 1,200 occupied buildings. About 100 new buildings are completed each year, scattered throughout the country.

The office force in Washington consists of about 250, 100 of whom are technical employes. The force in the field also numbers about 100. It is to the loyalty and zeal of these men and women that such creditable results have been attained, notwithstanding it is no secret that the salaries paid are less than those in private offices for the same character of service. The result of this is that technically trained men are continually leaving the service to accept more remunerative positions elsewhere. It is apparent that to maintain a high standard of achievement with a constantly shifting personnel is a task of the greatest difficulty. The present system centralizes the control in Washington, and the incoming and outgoing mail amounts to over 1,300 pieces per day. More than $36,000 has been expended in a year for architectural competitions.

The American Institute of Architects has always been keenly alive to the importance of this branch of the federal activities, and its effect upon American architecture, and it has not hesitated in times past to exert all its influence toward the betterment of conditions, though its officers, men of the highest standing in the profession, met with the coldest official receptions time and again. Such men as Geo. B. Post, Chas. F. McKim, Thos. Hastings, R. M. Hunt, D. H. Burnham and others, gave largely of their time and means to raise the prevailing standards of Government architecture, and while their combined efforts apparently were unavailing at the time, and they were denied even the opportunity of personal discussion and explanation, after long journeys to Washington, yet their persistence won at last, and much good to the Government and the profession at large has resulted. Legal difficulties were cleared away, vague and indefinite practices standardized, fixed rules for competitions adopted, and the professional practice of architects raised to a higher level.

Thirty-five years ago, after more than one hundred years of construction, there were only 185 federal buildings in the whole country, and new ones were being added at the rate of one every three months. At that time the Supervising Architect was endeavoring to avoid monotony in his designs; a task which he deemed difficult in view of the fact that the uses to which the buildings were applied were so similar, and so we find him appreciating the desire of the architects of the country to assist in the preparation of

designs for all Government buildings, and favoring a system which would give the Government the full benefit of the architectural talent that existed.

It was not, however, until 1893, that the Tarsney Act was passed, authorizing the employment of private architects, and some years elapsed before rules were adopted for competitions and the act put into effect.

In those days there was no law against a man calling himself an architect anywhere in the country, and men were discharged by the Supervising Architect for absolute incompetency, who within a couple of weeks would have their signs up as practicing architects, members of architectural associations, and be writing letters to congressmen, praying for an opportunity to prepare plans for Government work.

Outside Loggia, Looking East

It frequently happened that the question of whether a man was an architect was not settled until some one of his capable examples of architecture, while yet in course of construction, yielded to the laws of gravitation and fell, terminating, in its general destruction, perhaps the lives of those at work.

By 1900, the competitive system authorized by the Tarsney act had been given practical tests, and the results, Jas. Knox Taylor, then Supervising Architect, declared were satisfactory so far as designs, working drawings and specifications were concerned; but in the matter of actual construction and superintendence of the works, so favorable a statement was not made. Efficient control of construction was found lacking, excessive correspondence resulted, as well as contradictory reports, delays and misunderstandings. It was not intimated that there was on the part of the architects any failure to give to the Government work the supervision usual in private practice. The difficulties arose from the unfamiliar conditions under which the architects worked. In private practice the architect, as superintendent, stands between the contractor and client, and there are but three parties in the case. With public buildings the conditions are more complicated. The Secretary of the Treasury, the supreme authority, is not in the position of the private client who can do what he will with his own. Still less independent is the Supervising Architect, the Government superintendent, or the inspector, all of whom have distinct functions, defined by statute and regulation, and the statutes require the intervention of all these agencies in limitation of the authority which the architect has in private practice.

Inside Main Lobby, Looking East, United States Postoffice, Berkeley, Cal. Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

Many fine buildings, however, have been designed under this act, but in 1912 it was repealed, although Mr. Oscar Wenderoth, then Supervising Architect, regretted that Congress did not consider the fact that under proper control the private architect may render very valuable assistance to the Government. Its repeal should not, as it then seemed, place the architectural profession under a ban.

Suggestions were offered, after the repeal of the act, that every building costing $250,000 or over should be designed by a private architect; another, that the entire work of the office of the Supervising Architect should be distributed among private architects: another contemplated the creation of a Department of Public Works to include not only the Supervising Architect, but also all other offices and bureaus in other departments engaged in building construction.

In commenting on this, it was not clear why an arbitrary limit of $250,000 should be established. If the private architect be employed to assist in raising the standard, his services would be most effective as well with smaller buildings, necessarily in the smaller

cities and towns. They are generally the most important of the local buildings, and taken together, seen daily by thousands, who have little opportunity to feel the influence of the great architectural works in the large cities.

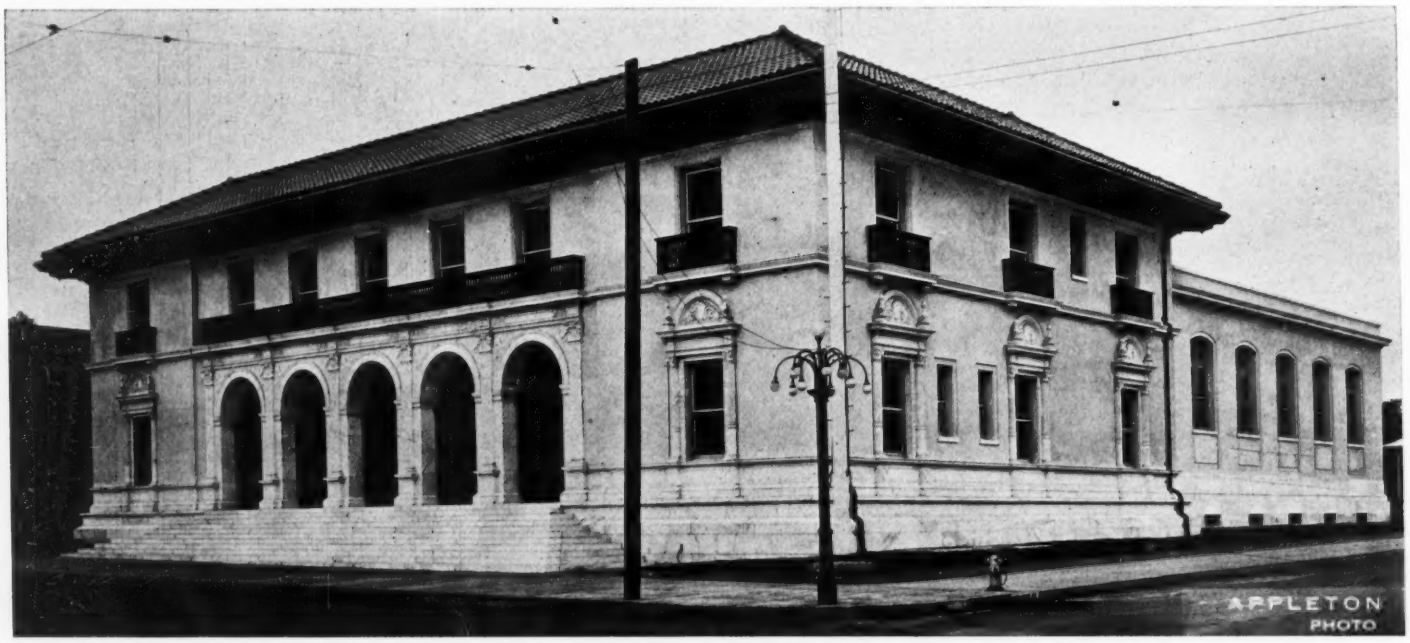
To divide among the private architects the volume of public building authorizations would probably merely create a condition of confusion. Following up the simultaneous preparation of plans distributed in private offices all over the country would be a big administrative task, not to mention the delay and cost, and would lead to a confusing variety of methods and processes.

The method now being used on a number of buildings has given good results, providing for the employment of private architects in a consulting capacity to assist the Supervising Architect, but leaving the control and responsibility of the work with the Supervising Architect.

That an architect is successful in private practice is no evidence to this office that he is competent to design and supervise the erection of a public building. To distribute the work among private architects, merely because they are private architects, would not in itself be any advantage to the Government, and such architects as are preferred, are those who have demonstrated that they possess the ability, refined by training and experience.

Mr. Jas. A. Wetmore is the present acting Supervising Architect, and so efficient has this organization become during his incumbency that more new buildings have been completed in a given time than at any period heretofore.

The buildings illustrated in this issue, designed by the office of the Supervising Architect, are taken at random from some of the smaller work on the Pacific Coast; one of the largest designed by this office is the beautiful postoffice and court house in San Francisco.



United States Postoffice, Pasadena, Cal. Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

Current Notes and Comments

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME

BY the generosity of Mr. G. Alexander Wright, the well-known architect of San Francisco, the British community in California has come into possession of a beautiful tract of foothill wooded land in the picturesque and salubrious Napa Valley. The property, some forty-three acres in extent, is situated three miles this side of St. Helena and one mile beyond the town of Rutherford, and is within easy walk of two railroad stations. The estate is handed over as a free gift by Mr. Wright, with such improvements as roads, water and a temporary building, with the understanding that here shall be established a permanent British institution to be known as the "Victoria Memorial." Some further co-operation by the donor, later on, is promised.

It has for a number of years been Mr. Wright's dream that there should be in this State a worthy memorial to the late beloved Queen Victoria, and that this memorial should take the form of a convalescent home for British people in need of such assistance.

At a meeting held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, January 29th, and which was attended by some fifty representative British residents, Mr. Wright outlined the proposal, as follows:

"It is suggested that this Memorial should first of all co-operate and assist in providing housing accommodations for eligible dependents of, and also for, invalided soldiers and sailors of British birth, who, being residents of California, serve at the war fronts with either the American or British armed forces; that is to say, those of them who care to accept such

(Continued on Page 193)

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1918 NO. 3

Editorial.

Recently there passed from our midst a member of our profession whose personal qualities deserve more than mere ordinary comment and attention. Few men have had such an interesting, active and busy career and have acted with such unselfish devotion in giving their time and energy for the benefit of their fellow men.

Born in Portsmouth, England, 1852, he received his early training under the English system and practiced his profession in Southsea and Wimbledon till 1889. He was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the Quantity Surveyors' Association of London. He had been a member of the Junior Conservative Club, held rank in the Royal Engineers and was a retired captain of an East Surrey regiment (now Twenty-third London Regiment).

He brought his family to California in 1891 and made his home in Alameda, where for several years he assisted the city officials as Advisory Architect in selection of designs for public schools, library and present city hall.

GEORGE ALEXANDER WRIGHT, A. I. A., 1852-1918

He was associated with a number of prominent San Francisco architects in the designing and erection of numerous buildings, his last associate and partner being Mr. George Rushforth, and was best known for his unusual skill in construction, specifications and rendering estimates.

He was the father of the "Quantity System" in America and the author of several publications on the subject, also "Wright on Building Arbitration." At one time, touring the Eastern States lecturing upon these subjects before architectural and contractors' associations, he awakened an interest in these bodies upon a standard quantity system; in fact, for over twenty years he was tireless in efforts to better existing conditions in estimating and contracting. Like all leaders in a great task, he received very little recognition at the hands of his fellow practitioners, but his last days must have brought him some reward in the knowledge that this system attracted attention and is now being used in some municipal and government work in Eastern cities.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and a past president of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast; as a member of the San Francisco Chapter of A. I. A. he was one of its active workers and always interested in its affairs, particularly those of an ethical nature.

Apart from his profession, not only was he interested in civil and military affairs, but found time for other things; he had that breadth of mind enriched by experience, study and travel in many parts of the world. In early life, when the Prince of Wales made his Indian tour in 1875-6, Captain Wright accompanied the royal party, and one of his most cherished possessions was a silver medallion commemorating that event, which the Prince (afterward King Edward) presented to him personally. Since coming to America, he has traveled extensively, and what knowledge he has acquired has always been for the benefit of his profession and fellow men.

His benevolent nature needs no better illustration than the fact that he and Mrs. Wright deeded forty acres of beautiful wooded land in Napa Valley to provide a home for disabled soldiers and sailors of British birth now serving in American and British forces; these lovely hills will always be a reminder to the loyal men of Britain of many parts of the land of their birth.

A great American once said: "Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong." "Know a fine character and entertain it with hospitality." To Mr Wright's friends and intimates his habit of mind was a natural equity and justice and he inspired respect among all who dealt with him because of this atmosphere of honor which enveloped him; his sincerity and earnestness naturally influenced others, because he stood for the *Just* and *True*. He had that moral quality which fairly radiated from his countenance; it was an outward expression which none could fail to see that came into contact with his sunny and hospitable nature. Free from envy, his generous soul appreciated the beautiful and genuine in others. It was a privilege to enjoy his friendship; although of modest demeanor, his personal force stimulated and sustained those closely related to him. Among the architectural profession men of his breadth of mind, training and experience are fast disappearing, *the architect of the past, the master builder;* and above all this, he was a true gentleman in every sense, with his genial, kindly, benevolent nature, a man of truth and sincerity, neither dependent nor servile, but a strong personality; manhood first and then gentleness.

EDGAR A. MATHEWS.

co-operation from the local British people and others in sympathy with such a memorial.

"This movement is intended to be entirely free from any suggesion of charity or benevolence. The aim of the founder is largely to help those who can, to some extent, help themselves. Then, after the war, what can be more fitting, or more in accord with our ideals, than to continue the good work and offer homes (with or without endowment) to the aged British men and women of California, with some sanitarium features added? In such a place our people from all hospitals, as well as from their own sick rooms, may find recuperation, rest and restored health among ideal surroundings, and above all, among their own country people, in comfortable cottage homes, which it is to be the aim of the Victoria Memorial to provide.

"Another feature proposed is to establish a small British colony as an adjunct of the Victoria Memorial, where elderly persons, or those with but few family ties, may provide themselves with a cottage of their own, and live in a congenial atmosphere near their own kinsmen."

The project was unanimously endorsed by the meeting, H. B. M. Consul General A. Carnegie Ross, among others, proffering co-operation. The British societies, it was suggested, should in due time erect and maintain cottages on the site, same to form part of the Memorial.

A clear title to the site and grounds, signed and acknowledged by Mr. and Mrs. Wright, has been vested in the following-named trustees: Bruce Heathcote, John A. Bishop, James Otis, Wm. Hague and G. Alexander Wright. A board of governors, representative of all British interests, is in process of appointment by the trustees.

NOLAN'S SERIES

The Editor is in receipt of first addition, No. 1 of the Series, as edited by Thomas Nolan, M. S., A. M., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, editor-in-chief Kidder's Architects and Builders' Pocket Book, professor of Architectural Construction, University of Pennsylvania.

This first addition contains specifications and data for tin roofing. The pamphlet is the standard size, 8½x11 inches, as recommended by the American Institute of Architects, in which the editor, Mr. Thomas Nolan, is responsible for the form and arrangement of data given him that has been supplied by N. & G. Taylor Co.

The status of the editor is that of an architectural advisor to the manufacturers, to assist them in presenting to architects and to all others interested in building, "clear technical information, conveniently divided for classification, and printed on sheets of the standard size." The purpose of the series is to offer helpful *suggestions* to architects as to *how they can specify and use* certain building materials and appliances in case they *do* decide to specify them; and to publish and distribute condensed descriptions of such materials and appliances; and it is not the purpose to advertise or to discriminate between different materials.

The editor has no proprietary or pecuniary interest in any building material or appliance, or in their sale or use; and is interested only in presenting in proper form matter submitted by those who wish to contribute their data for the pamphlets of the series, and who believe it is to their own advantage to offer in this way to the profession their technical information.

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Board of Directors for One Year—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

February 21, 1918.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, February 21st, at Bergez-Frank's Restaurant, 427 Bush Street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 8:00 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Fred H. Meyer, Bernard R. Maybeck, James A. Magee, W. H. Crim, Jr., Charles P. Weeks, J. S. Fairweather, Sylvain Schnaittacher, W. B. Faville, Morris M. Bruce, W. C. Hays, Ernest A. Coxhead, G. A. Lansburgh.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. W. S. Scott, Secretary Master Plumbers' Association relative to the segregation of furring and lathing apart from plastering contract; from the Contracting Lathers' Association relative to the same matter; from the Architects' Samples Corporation regarding the delivery of samples and catalogs to architects and engineers; from Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, to Mr. Bakewell, in *re* selection of juror for Sacramento Competition and Committee on Relations with Neighboring Chapters.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Hays received a letter from Mr. Rankin, of the Committee on Competitions of the Institute, relative to our resolution opposing two stage competitions.

NEW BUSINESS

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Newman be asked to withdraw his resignation and become a non-resident member. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that letters from the Plasterers' Association and from the Contracting Lathers' Association be acknowledged and placed on file. Carried.

A committee consisting of W. B. Faville, as chairman, and Messrs. Hays and Schnaittacher was appointed by the Chair to consult in relation to Architects' Samples Corporation.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer and seconded that nomination of candidates for jurors for Sacramento Competition be made as soon as possible. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that letters be sent to all the members, who shall signify whether or not they are willing to be candidates for juror of the State Buildings Competition, and that from this number two candidates shall be voted on by a preferential method to be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Maybeck, speaking for the Art Association, asked the architects to co-operate with the Association in the Spring Exhibition by exhibiting architectural work and expressed the hope that closer relations between the artists and architects might be established for their mutual benefit.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that the chairman carefully consider the appointment of a committee to confer with the Art Association to co-operate with them in the Spring Exhibition. Carried.

At a dinner given on January 29th at Bergez-Frank's Old Poodle Dog Restaurant, by the Chapter, in honor of Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., there was a very large attendance of members and guests, who all wished him everything good in his new activities as lecturer on architecture at Harvard University.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, on Wednesday, February 13, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:30 p. m.

The following members were present: J. J. Backus, F. P. Davis, A. M. Edelman, W. E. Erkes, J. C. Hillman, R. G. Hubby, F. D. Hudson, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. T. Norton, Robert H. Orr, H. M. Patterson, A. W. Rea, W. J. Saunders, A. R. Walker, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England, and a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Henry Rosenthal, editor of the *American Building News Association*, of Cincinnati; Mr. C. L. Johnson, of New York City, of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor.*

Minutes of the one hundred and thirteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were read:

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, announcing the assignment to the Southern California Chapter of Mr. Floyd E. Brewster, of Riverside, formerly of the Brooklyn Chapter.

From Mr. Ross G. Montgomery, stating that he had entered military service in the Ordnance Department, and requesting a remittance of current dues.

From Mr. Everett R. Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, setting forth the need of the Camp Kearney Library for technical and scientific books and magazines in greater numbers than are now being received, requesting that the Chapter members assist as much as pos-

sible in supply manuals, text books, etc., on the subject of mechanics. After a brief discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Krempel and duly carried, that the matter be laid upon the table.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions," the President introduced Mr. R. Germain Hubby, who delivered a very interesting paper upon the subject of "Colors in Architecture," followed by a brief discussion by several members, concluding with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hubby.

Mr. Rosenthal was then introduced, and spoke of the seriousness of the housing problem, and building conditions in general over the country as affected by the war. He called attention to the action being contemplated by the Government in curtailing the credit extended by banks and loan associations for building purposes, and urged that, should the Government proceed with such legislation, the Chapter and its members use their influence in protest against such action.

Mr. Johnson was the next speaker. He talked for a few moments upon the work of the Atlas Portland Cement Company and the experiments they had made in the use of colors in stucco. He spoke of the advantage of having in California a large amount and variety of minerals which could be used to good effect in plaster work.

Mr. Adams was next introduced, and favored the Chapter with a few informal remarks, after which Mr. Martin invited all those present to visit and inspect the new Grauman Theater, as his guests.

The Secretary offered the suggestion that hereafter the meetings of the Chapter be held on the second Tuesday in each month as formerly, and the same being favorably considered, the change was authorized by the President.

In conclusion, the President extended the Chapter's thanks to the guests for their presence, and expressed appreciation of the papers and talks as given by the several speakers.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

MINUTES OF THE 225TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD ON FEBRUARY 6, 1918, BLUE BIRD CAFE

Present: President Huntington, Messrs. Bebb, Field, Gould, Josenhans, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Svarz, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Park, Richardson, Williams, Ziegler, Mann, Siebrand.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved, and also the minutes of the special meetings of January 18th and January 21st.

Mr. Gould introduced Mr. Daniels, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Willcox gave a brief description of his trip to Washington and spoke of the efforts being made by the Government in the erection of temporary housing space to accommodate the overflowing departments. He also drew the attention of the members to a form of contract which was being prepared by a committee of architects appointed by the Shipping Board; the contract being intended for use by the Government when they employed architectural services.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Exhibition Committee: Mr. Mann, chairman, reported in accordance with instructions at the last meeting that it would be possible for the Chapter to secure space in the Puget Mill Company building at Third Avenue and Madison Street, in which to hold a housing exhibition. There were numerous suggestions made as to the size, character and location of the exhibit, which were followed by a motion by Mr. Gould that the Chapter hold a large exhibit of housing and allied subjects at an early date and that the committee report to the Executive Committee as to what arrangements can be made for holding it.

There seemed a strong desire on the part of many members to hold a small exhibit consisting mostly of the small house plans and such other industrial housing material as could be quickly assembled. Speed in getting these before the public was pointed out, and, after some discussion, Mr. Gould's motion for a large exhibit carried, following which Mr. Thomas moved that the Exhibition Committee arrange for a showing of the small house plans at the earliest possible time. This motion was carried also.

Mr. Gould extended an invitation to all Chapter members to attend a smoker to be held by the Architectural Department of the University on Friday evening.

Institute Affairs Committee: Mr. Bebb reported, in the absence of Mr. A. H. Albertson, the chairman, that the committee did not desire to make a report at this time until the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute at Washington in January, which will be published in the next number of the journal, has been received by the members and they have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with details of the subject touched upon.

The Secretary read some interesting letters from the men in army service, one from Major Somervell being particularly interesting, and also letters from Captain Alden and Lieutenant Sexsmith.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Capitol Plans Committee: Mr. Willcox, chairman, stated that the committee had forwarded a letter to the Governor requesting him to appoint three experts from outside of the State to pass upon the proposed changes in the adopted group plan and to determine whether the group plan could be improved upon. A letter to the Governor was read by the Secretary and Mr. Bebb, one of the members of the committee, stated that fully a dozen State Senators had written to the Governor protesting against the erection of the Administration Building at this time in view of war conditions. He also reminded the members that in accordance with press reports the cost of the building had risen by successive stages from $400,000 about the first of October to $750,000 according to latest reports. Mr. Bebb further suggested that the Governor invest the one million dollars raised by the half mill tax levy to provide funds for the capitol group in Liberty Bonds until such a time as the cost of material and labor has returned to a normal basis.

War Relief Committee: Mr. Baeder reported, in the absence of Mr. Blair, that the committee had sent out a number of letters and made a number of personal calls in an endeavor to secure tracing linen for the Red Cross, and he stated that the committee had prepared the following resolution, with the suggestion that it be adopted by the Chapter: "That the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., offer its co-operation to the State Council of Defense." The point was brought out that the Institute had offered its services and those of its Chapter to the President at the time this country entered the war. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Committee on Small House Plans: Mr. Loveless, chairman, called on Mr. Thomas for a report regarding the remodeling drive and suggested that the committee be divided into two parts, one to care for the remodeling drive and the other the original committee work. Mr. Thomas stated that in the remodeling drive considerable publicity had been gained through the publicity department of the Chamber of Commerce and through the poster designed by Mr. Richardson, which will be set in store windows. The mortgage and loan companies were greatly interested and arrangements will be perfected whereby they would make mention of the drive in their advertisements. Over fifty applications for free advice have been made at the City Architect's office. Several members of the committee have appeared before various organizations such as the Rotary Club, Municipal League, etc., in order to call their attention to the remodeling drive.

Mr. Loveless continued the report of the Small House Committee, stating that a number of meetings of the committee together with the men who are preparing plans had been held in order to criticise one another's work and to insure the best results. He suggested that the resolution be amended so that plans would be sold for $15.00, without restriction as to the class of people to whom they will be sold. He suggested that the profits from the sale of the first sets be turned into a fund for the financing of further publicity. He asked that the committee be granted a free hand in all matters pertaining to this subject. There ensued a lengthy discussion on the various phases of the question, in which it was brought out, by those opposed to the committee proceeding, the possibility that, if the Chapter went into the production of stock plans of small houses, it would be opposed to the code of ethics of the Institute. It was pointed out, however, that, although this may be a radical step, the architects are better off without work of this class and do not want it in their offices, and clients could not pay a commission commensurate with the work involved. Also that there would be a notable improvement in the course of time in the appearance of our city if well-designed small houses were built, and at this time it would tend to bring the profession in a creditable manner before the public; that there would be no chance of confusion in the matter of charges between these stock plans and the usual charge for residence work, inasmuch as there would be a statement on the drawings covering this point.

Mr. Gould moved that the power of the committee be limited and defined. This motion was seconded by Mr. Bebb. After some discussion in which it appeared that the committee did not care to carry on work to which the Chapter was opposed and the reading of the original resolution passed at the meeting of January 21st, Mr. Thomas moved as a substitute motion that the powers of the committee be considered and defined at once by the members present. This motion carried. Mr. Thomas then stated that he believed the powers of the committee were clearly defined and the resolution empowering it to proceed and further moved that the committee proceed in conformity with the resolution and the amendments thereto and that no restrictions be placed on the sale of the plans. Several conflicting amendments to this motion and substitute motions were made, which were afterward withdrawn by their sponsor. An amendment made by Mr. Park, limiting the sale of the plans to June 1st, was carried, after which the resolution of Mr. Thomas, as above stated, was carried without a dissenting vote. Considerable discussion followed as to the price to be charged for additional sets of plans and specifications. This matter was left in the hands of the committee to decide.

NEW BUSINESS

The Secretary read a letter prepared by the Executive Committee, which it was proposed should be sent to the School Board, regarding the resignation of Mr. Blair as School Architect and the Chapter's offering its services to the board in the matter of method by which their architectural services should be procured. Mr. Stephen moved the adoption of the committee's report for the elimination of paragraph No. 4. Mr. Willcox drew the attention of the Chapter to the point that the Institute had gone on record as opposed to competitions. It appeared that the consensus of opinion was that the Chapter should not make a definite offer regarding any particular method of procedure by the board, but should offer their services and define the qualifications which they have to pass on matters of this nature. A substitute motion was made by Mr. Thomas, and amended by Mr. Stephen, that the letter be prepared and presented at the School Board meeting on February 8th. The substitute motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

sible in supply manuals, text books, etc., on the subject of mechanics. After a brief discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Krempel and duly carried, that the matter be laid upon the table.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions," the President introduced Mr. R. Germain Hubby, who delivered a very interesting paper upon the subject of "Colors in Architecture," followed by a brief discussion by several members, concluding with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hubby.

Mr. Rosenthal was then introduced, and spoke of the seriousness of the housing problem, and building conditions in general over the country as affected by the war. He called attention to the action being contemplated by the Government in curtailing the credit extended by banks and loan associations for building purposes, and urged that, should the Government proceed with such legislation, the Chapter and its members use their influence in protest against such action.

Mr. Johnson was the next speaker. He talked for a few moments upon the work of the Atlas Portland Cement Company and the experiments they had made in the use of colors in stucco. He spoke of the advantage of having in California a large amount and variety of minerals which could be used to good effect in plaster work.

Mr. Adams was next introduced, and favored the Chapter with a few informal remarks, after which Mr. Martin invited all those present to visit and inspect the new Grauman Theater, as his guests.

The Secretary offered the suggestion that hereafter the meetings of the Chapter be held on the second Tuesday in each month as formerly, and the same being favorably considered, the change was authorized by the President.

In conclusion, the President extended the Chapter's thanks to the guests for their presence, and expressed appreciation of the papers and talks as given by the several speakers.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

MINUTES OF THE 225TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD ON FEBRUARY 6, 1918, BLUE BIRD CAFE

Present: President Huntington, Messrs. Bebb, Field, Gould, Josenhans, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Svarz, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Park, Richardson, Williams, Ziegler, Mann, Siebrand.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved, and also the minutes of the special meetings of January 18th and January 21st.

Mr. Gould introduced Mr. Daniels, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Willcox gave a brief description of his trip to Washington and spoke of the efforts being made by the Government in the erection of temporary housing space to accommodate the overflowing departments. He also drew the attention of the members to a form of contract which was being prepared by a committee of architects appointed by the Shipping Board; the contract being intended for use by the Government when they employed architectural services.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Exhibition Committee: Mr. Mann, chairman, reported in accordance with instructions at the last meeting that it would be possible for the Chapter to secure space in the Puget Mill Company building at Third Avenue and Madison Street, in which to hold a housing exhibition. There were numerous suggestions made as to the size, character and location of the exhibit, which were followed by a motion by Mr. Gould that the Chapter hold a large exhibit of housing and allied subjects at an early date and that the committee report to the Executive Committee as to what arrangements can be made for holding it.

There seemed a strong desire on the part of many members to hold a small exhibit consisting mostly of the small house plans and such other industrial housing material as could be quickly assembled. Speed in getting these before the public was pointed out, and, after some discussion, Mr. Gould's motion for a large exhibit carried, following which Mr. Thomas moved that the Exhibition Committee arrange for a showing of the small house plans at the earliest possible time. This motion was carried also.

Mr. Gould extended an invitation to all Chapter members to attend a smoker to be held by the Architectural Department of the University on Friday evening.

Institute Affairs Committee: Mr. Bebb reported, in the absence of Mr. A. H. Albertson, the chairman, that the committee did not desire to make a report at this time until the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute at Washington in January, which will be published in the next number of the journal, has been received by the members and they have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with details of the subject touched upon.

The Secretary read some interesting letters from the men in army service, one from Major Somervell being particularly interesting, and also letters from Captain Alden and Lieutenant Sexsmith.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Capitol Plans Committee: Mr. Willcox, chairman, stated that the committee had forwarded a letter to the Governor requesting him to appoint three experts from outside of the State to pass upon the proposed changes in the adopted group plan and to determine whether the group plan could be improved upon. A letter to the Governor was read by the Secretary and Mr. Bebb, one of the members of the committee, stated that fully a dozen State Senators had written to the Governor protesting against the erection of the Administration Building at this time in view of war conditions. He also reminded the members that in accordance with press reports the cost of the building had risen by successive stages from $400,000 about the first of October to $750,000 according to latest reports. Mr. Bebb further suggested that the Governor invest the one million dollars raised by the half mill tax levy to provide funds for the capitol group in Liberty Bonds until such a time as the cost of material and labor has returned to a normal basis.

War Relief Committee: Mr. Baeder reported, in the absence of Mr. Blair, that the committee had sent out a number of letters and made a number of personal calls in an endeavor to secure tracing linen for the Red Cross, and he stated that the committee had prepared the following resolution, with the suggestion that it be adopted by the Chapter: "That the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., offer its co-operation to the State Council of Defense." The point was brought out that the Institute had offered its services and those of its Chapter to the President at the time this country entered the war. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Committee on Small House Plans: Mr. Loveless, chairman, called on Mr. Thomas for a report regarding the remodeling drive and suggested that the committee be divided into two parts, one to care for the remodeling drive and the other the original committee work. Mr. Thomas stated that in the remodeling drive considerable publicity had been gained through the publicity department of the Chamber of Commerce and through the poster designed by Mr. Richardson, which will be set in store windows. The mortgage and loan companies were greatly interested and arrangements will be perfected whereby they would make mention of the drive in their advertisements. Over fifty applications for free advice have been made at the City Architect's office. Several members of the committee have appeared before various organizations such as the Rotary Club, Municipal League, etc., in order to call their attention to the remodeling drive.

Mr. Loveless continued the report of the Small House Committee, stating that a number of meetings of the committee together with the men who are preparing plans had been held in order to criticise one another's work and to insure the best results. He suggested that the resolution be amended so that plans would be sold for $15.00, without restriction as to the class of people to whom they will be sold. He suggested that the profits from the sale of the first sets be turned into a fund for the financing of further publicity. He asked that the committee be granted a free hand in all matters pertaining to this subject. There ensued a lengthy discussion on the various phases of the question, in which it was brought out, by those opposed to the committee proceeding, the possibility that, if the Chapter went into the production of stock plans of small houses, it would be opposed to the code of ethics of the Institute. It was pointed out, however, that, although this may be a radical step, the architects are better off without work of this class and do not want it in their offices, and clients could not pay a commission commensurate with the work involved. Also that there would be a notable improvement in the course of time in the appearance of our city if well-designed small houses were built, and at this time it would tend to bring the profession in a creditable manner before the public; that there would be no chance of confusion in the matter of charges between these stock plans and the usual charge for residence work, inasmuch as there would be a statement on the drawings covering this point.

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